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**MR. SUM YAT-SEN'S VIEWS
ON THE REVOLUTION**

The native press yesterday published a report on a speech made by Mr. Sun Mann, one of the delegates of the Third International, at Canton. In case there are any of his fellow-countrymen in Hankow who still believe there are not Britons whose great aim in life is to encompass the down fall of the British Empire and all that it stands for, we give a free translation of the speech in question.

Dear Comrades.—I am very glad to have had the chance of coming to China, and especially those so large a crowd of people here to-day. In the name of the Revolutionary Labourers of Great Britain I offer you our Revolutionary respects. I have been sent here by those labourers to treat with you so that we may work together for the success of the World Revolution which we all hope to achieve. I have an important message to convey to you here to-day and I am extraordinarily glad to witness the enthusiasm of this revolutionary multitude, and shall lose no opportunity when I return to England on agitating amongst the workers for means to assist you.

We all know too well that Great Britain is the chief exponent of Imperialism of the worst kind. She oppresses us; uses military force to kill us and in many other dark and crafty ways plans our destruction. This explains your hatred of the British, and not only should you be angry with our Government but you have good cause indeed to be angry with the people of England. Artillery and troops have frequently been despatched to China to bring concessions from you and have been oppressed and killed by the British without reason. The British Government is extremely bad, but not all British people are bad—they are as different just as you do. We must strive to overthrow the Government and carry out reforms.

The Revolutionary labourers have for long been struggling to attain this end. I am glad to learn that the revolution is achieving such great success amongst you and also to hear you shout such slogans as "Down with British Imperialism" and "Down with the British Government", as well as to find that you are opposing the British Government's policy of sending troops and men-of-war to Shanghai. I shall agitate on my return to England amongst the labourers for the speedy overthrow of the Government, and we can achieve this end by two methods. The first is by voting (Mr. Mann graciously admits that in an Empire a system of voting is generally adopted.—Ed) and the second by industrial measures. It is known to you that over one million miners went on strike last year against the oppression of the Government, and if the Government persists in its policy of imperialism and oppression the labourers of the country will unite in a general strike and thus cripple the communications by which troops are sent to China.

A Hong Kong China Committee has been formed in England and much propaganda work has been done amongst the British public exhorting them to oppose the Government's policy. I hope you will understand that I am the representative of British labour and that we are the same as the Government. We are as much antagonistic to wars as the British Government's policy is to peace and I shall not fail to urge upon the Revolutionary workers the necessity of uniting to beat down British imperialism and overthrow the British Government.

You all readily for the welcome I have given me. After talking to the police and soldiers of Great Britain as being used only for the purposes of oppression and receiving complimentary to the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he came to conclusion "There is now no more hope for Great Britain—she is about to fall" and then called upon the gathering to shout the usual slogans.

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Copy of Foreign telegram No.5238 from Delhi
dated 26-3-1927.

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28/3/27

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London reports that it was recently ascertained
by the Japanese Secret Service that the Communist
International had established a special commission
under the control of M.M.Roy for drawing up a
plan for propaganda work amongst the Indian
Troops dispatched to China. Date of
commencement of these activities was reported to
be 25th of January 1927.

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“RAGING LION IN SHANGHAI MUST BE DRIVEN OUT OR KILLED” SAYS CANTONESE, WHILE TOM MANN WEEPS

The sight of a ten-year old Kuomintang lad urging his fellow countrymen on in their great struggle against tyranny and oppression moved the British Labor leader, Tom Mann, to tears, according to a report in the “Canton Gazette” of Feb. 26.

Tom Mann, who arrived in Canton recently with other prominent Communist leaders of various nationalities, listened to some stirring speeches, according to the “Gazette,” one of the speakers urging that the “raging lion now in Shanghai must be driven out or killed.”

The following is the report of the speech-making:

The visit of the International Workers Delegation to the Canton trade union organizations is of special significance. The members of the I. W. D. are representatives of the revolutionary labor organizations of their respective countries. All of them are workers: Tom Mann, England, is a metal worker and is the honorary president of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain, and organization which comprises the best revolutionary elements in the British labor movement. Earl Browder, the American representative, was a building laborer before he became a professional labor journalist, and is one of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League of America. James Doriot is a metal worker, and is known as the thorn in the eye of French militarism and imperialism. The visit of revolutionary workers and trade unionists coming directly from the three great Western imperialist countries—England, France, and America—to the labor and trade union organizations of revolutionary Canton is a symbol of the militant alliance of the revolutionary working class of the whole world with the working classes and oppressed peoples of the East and of revolutionary China.

Visit Strike Committee

In the forenoon of February 22, the delegation visited the Hongkong Strike Committee. This visit was, as expressed by the 71-year old British delegate, Tom Mann, a real treat to the eyes, hearts and minds of the International Workers Delegation. The Hongkong Strike and the Strike Committee are well-known to the workers of all countries and the heroic struggle and gigantic historic role played by them in the struggle against imperialism in China are admired and revered by millions of workers in the imperialist and capitalist countries of the West. Hongkong has become a mighty revolutionary symbol to the militant working class everywhere. Such were the thoughts expressed by the International Workers Delegates.

At Review

The delegation were present at a review of the Hongkong strike pickets and of the Canton Workers Defense Corps, who went through their drills and manoeuvres to the visible admiration of the visiting delegates. But the hearts of the delegates were completely won by the impressive procession and drilling of more than a thousand of uniformed children, the Pioneers, in age ranging from 5 to 15 years. A deep impression was made on the delegation by the speech of Fong Kong, a 10-year old Pioneer, who greeted the Delegation with an eloquent address. Tom Mann was moved to tears by the sight of this young representative of revolutionary China addressing the mass meeting and for world unity of all exploited classes and peoples in the great struggle against tyranny and oppression. The American delegate, Browder, recognized in one of the songs of the children, the tune of an old church hymn imported into China by the missionaries, and upon inquiry found that the new text being sung by the children was in memory of the great revolutionary Leader, Lenin.

Ovation For Roy

Later the delegation attended a special meeting of the Strike Delegates, some 600 in number, who have conducted the Hongkong Strike for over a year and a half. The meeting elected one of the delegates to give the welcome address to the visitors. Great enthusiasm was shown, especially when Tom Mann, after a stirring speech, gave the slogans of the Meeting in the Chinese language. M. N. Roy greeted the strike leaders in the name of the Communist International, pointing out the leading role played by the Hong Kong and Shanghai working class in every critical moment of the Chinese Revolution, and amidst an ovation by the delegates, he pledged the Communist International to continue to mobilize the workers of the world to ally themselves with the Chinese people in the common struggle against the scourge of imperialism.

Mechanics Union

Two of the visiting delegation being themselves metal workers (Engineers), the visit made to the Mechanics' (Engineers) Union was of particular interest to them. The Delegation were received most cordially by the chairman of the All China Mechanics' Union, Mr. Wong Kwon-lang, and by the chairman of the Canton Mechanics' Union, Mr. Wong Keng-shi. The keenest interest of the delegation was aroused by the Hongkong striking members who are now living with their families in the big building which houses the Mechanics Union at Honam; by the union printing shop which prints three union journals, by the Union school, and other features of the Union headquarters. The history of the Mechanics' Union, and its struggles, which date back to 1905, was noted by the delegates with great interest.

Labor and Peasant Banquet

In the evening of February 22, the delegates were present at a reception and banquet given by the labor and peasant organizations of Canton. The reception was organized by a joint Committee consisting of delegates from:

1. The Peasants' League of Kwangtung.
2. All-China Labor Federation.
3. Canton General Labor Union.
4. Canton Mechanics' Union.
5. Canton Trade Union Council.
6. Hongkew Federation of Trade Union.
7. Canton-Hongkew Strike Committee.
8. Seamen's Union of China.

A brotherly and intimate atmosphere reigned at this banquet. It was like a healthy, robust, convincing handshake of the working class of the West with the workers of the East. Workers' leaders of East and West recalled in their addresses some great battles of the working class in various countries; battles won and lost; battles that taught and encouraged the toiling masses to organize better and to fight on until the final victory is achieved. Every big conflict mentioned by the speakers had a definite, indelible name which stamped its place in working-class history: The British Miners' Strike, and the General Strike; the Hongkong Strike; the Shanghai General Strike; the Passaic Textile Strike in America; the 24-hour General Strike in France against the Moroccan War, etc. A tense moment occurred when Sou Chou-ying, chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, announced the news just arrived from Shanghai of the execution of dozens of trade union leaders there by the tool of British Imperialism, Sun Chuan-fang. The indignation of the gathering was indescribable. The speeches that followed were all permeated with a seething spirit of battle, a challenge and a warning to the murderers and instigators of murder of Chinese workers.

Cable Appeals

The International Workers Delegation informed the leaders of the labor and peasant organizations that two telegraphic appeals had been sent out by the Delegation to the workers of the world to mobilize all forces against foreign intervention in China. One of the telegrams was despatched to the All-India Trade Union Congress and Indian National Congress, calling upon them to prevent the sending of Indian troops to China and the recall of those already sent. The other was despatched to the revolutionary labor organizations represented by the delegation, to mobilize all forces against the imminent armed intervention of Gt. Britain. (Note: The text of these two telegrams appeared in the Canton Gazette of February 25).

Of the speeches made by Chinese representatives at the gathering, the following are a few notes. The representative of the Kwangtung Peasant League delivered a fiery speech in which he pointed out the gigantic role of the peasants in the national liberation movement. He finished by saying that the revolutionary peasants will drive the imperialists and oppressors out of China if necessary with their axes and picks. The speaker for the Hongkong strikers made a brilliant speech, in which he compared British imperialism with a lion that has false teeth and false claws—these teeth and claws being the purchased Chinese militarists. This lion is now raging mad in Shanghai and must be driven out or killed. This lion is not only having its false teeth and claws torn out by the Chinese revolution, but it is also being torn to pieces in its own entrails—witness the miners' strike and the General Strike. The Hongkong workers had to live inside the monster, but the Hongkong Strike has given the beast a big stomachache and is still gnawing away, while the revolutionary workers of Britain attack the heart and liver of the monster which is doomed to a violent and dishonorable death.

The banquet closed, with Tom Mann singing the Kuomintang song in the Chinese language, and with the singing of the Internationale.

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THE CANTON GAZETTE, MARCH 2, 1927.

ALL LABOUR, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF CANTON STIRRED BY
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION

In the ten days of the International Workers Delegation stay in Canton, all labour, social and political organizations of this city have received a remarkable impetus in their activities and have displayed a live sense of appreciation of the deep political significance of the presence of an international revolutionary workers delegation in the very heart of the Chinese revolutionary nationalist movement.

The arrival and the activities of the Delegation in Canton have already found their echo in other parts of China. A telegram was received here on Feb. 25th from Kwatow, which gives expression to the sentiments of the Chinese masses throughout the country towards the International Workers Delegation, whom they look upon as the living symbol of the alliance of the revolutionary proletariat of the West with the oppressed people of the East and with revolutionary China. The telegram reads as follows:

"Comrades of the International Workers Delegation, Canton. We have heard that you have come to China to intensify the armed labour of internationalism in China, in order to establish intimate connections between the proletariat of the West and the oppressed people of the East, to strengthen the united front of anti-imperialism and to further the success of the world revolution. We represent the fifty thousand workers of Kwatow and also two thousand strikers of May 30, 1925, and in their name we express our sincere welcome to you. We cry loudly the slogans: 'Down with Imperialism. Long live the success of the revolutionary movement.'

Liberation Centre

The following document which we also bring in will be readable in many ways. It is an appeal issued by the International Association of Oppressed Peoples on Feb. 25th, on the occasion of the mass demonstration called on that day by the International Workers Delegation in Canton. It is remarkable first because it is issued in Canton, the heart of revolutionary China. Nationalist China has become the centre of liberation activities for all the oppressed peoples of the world. Secondly, this document is remarkable because it shows us that not only all sections of the Chinese people, but that all the oppressed peoples have at last found a common militant language against their imperialist oppressors. Notice the same red thread and determined spirit of rebellion permeating this appeal and the Kwatow telegram cited above:

"Appeal of the International Association of Oppressed Peoples
"Brothers of China and of the oppressed countries of the world. Build
"imperialism, especially the British imperialists, are leading battleships
"and troops against China. Brothers of China. You must continue the
"struggle of May 30th to strengthen your revolutionary organizations, to
"fight our common enemy, imperialism. Brothers of all oppressed nations.
"Whether you be of yellow, black or white race, you must join Chinese
"people fight imperialism. For imperialism is the enemy not only of China
"but of your enemy as well. If the Chinese revolution is successful then
"your own emancipation will be accelerated and rendered so much the easier.
"If the Chinese revolution is defeated, your own fight for freedom will be
"rendered more difficult. You must take advantage of this opportunity when
"the imperialists are intervening in China, when the Chinese people are
"fighting determinedly against imperialism. You must unite your forces
"with those of China against your oppressors. Brothers of China!
"Although the reactionary Chinese militarists are backed by world
"imperialism, you are backed by the revolutionary proletariat and the
"oppressed of the world. Representatives of the revolutionary proletariat
"of the imperialist countries are amongst you this day, while the
"representatives of the oppressed peoples are meeting in Brussels to find
"ways and means of helping your revolution effectively. Link your forces
"with theirs. Stand united with them. The final victory will be ours.
"Fight! Fight! Fight! (Continued on Page 2)

ALL LABOR, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS OF CANTON STIRRED BY INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION

(Continued from Page 1)

on! China to the Chinese people! Oppressed peoples of world unite! Exploited classes and oppressed peoples of the world unite! Away with the British battleships from Shanghai! Down with imperialism! Long live the national and world revolutions."

Korean Freedom

Another striking example which demonstrates the truth of our assertions, is the following address sent to the International Workers Delegation by the Korean Revolutionary Youngmen's Association of Canton.

"To the International Workers Delegation!

Dear Comrades: We thank you from the depth of our hearts for your visit to Canton, and we bid you a sincere and hearty welcome. We take this opportunity to address you and to acquaint you with our struggles, so as to make all oppressed peoples in the world know about our oppression and our struggle for liberation. We are an oppressed people and we belong to the oppressed classes. We know that only revolution, the world revolution will free all oppressed peoples from the yoke of capitalism and imperialism. You know that Korea occupies a prominent place in the history of the world revolution. Our last revolutionary attempts in Korea, our last attempt to rid our people of the imperialists was drowned in blood, because we had no united forces; we had no clear revolutionary theory, and no revolutionary policy. Five years ago we realised that Canton is the heart of the Chinese Revolution, and we began to come here to learn the lesson of Revolution. At present we are about two hundred Korean revolutionaries assembled and organised here in Canton, where we are helping the Chinese Revolution directly and indirectly, to the best of our abilities. Signed: Korean Revolutionary Youngmen's Association, Canton.

On February 27th the International Workers Delegation were present at a special meeting called by the above named organization of Korean revolutionaries. Over two hundred fighters for Korean liberation were assembled. The militant spirit that reigned at this meeting was exemplary. The following words of a Korean revolutionary at this meeting are noteworthy: "The Delegations visit to China is as much a visit to the revolutionary

Koreans here as it is to revolutionary China. Through the Delegation the revolutionary proletariat of the West extends its brotherly hand of solidarity to the oppressed peoples of Korea as well as to the oppressed people of China. It gives us new courage to fight Japanese imperialism and to fight shoulder to shoulder with our Chinese and Indian brothers against the imperialists.

Give Banner

At the end of this meeting the International Workers Delegation were presented with a banner bearing the following inscription." To the I.W.D! Long Live the I.W.D! Long live the union of the western proletariat with the oppressed peoples of the East! Long live the emancipation of Korea! Long live the emancipation of all oppressed peoples of the world! Long live the World Revolution!

The International Workers Delegation in return presented the Korean revolutionary organisation with a beautiful banner with the following short but expressive inscription:

"The liberation of Korea and the liberation of all oppressed peoples will be effected only through the militant alliance of the oppressed peoples with the working class of the imperialist countries".—The International Workers Delegation.

Railwaymen's Tribute

Very expressive of the sentiments of the Canton labour organisations

towards the International Workers Delegation and of their estimation of the significance of the Delegations presence in China is the following letter of greetings addressed by the employees of Kwangtung-Yuen-han Railway whose union headquarters were visited by the international delegates on February 27th:

"Comrades of the IWD! We heartily and enthusiastically welcome your coming to inspect our conditions, because the Chinese nation has been degraded to the position of weak and minor nations by the oppression of world imperialism, while at the same time our workers and peasants are squeezed by the minority of the oppressing class and the militarists within the country. We are aware that the Chinese people cannot be emancipated without joining the

1,250,000,000 persons of the world's oppressed in the struggle against the 250,000,000 oppressors. We are also aware that the grievances of our masses cannot be relieved without uniting ourselves with the exploited and oppressed majority—the workers and peasants—to overthrow the minority of the oppressors and to effect our national revolution. Since the Chinese Revolution forms part of the world revolution we are in accordance with our revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's last will, exerting ourselves to carry out our national revolution and to further the world revolution. Comrades, we hope you will render us help so as to hasten the success of national revolution as well as that of the world revolution. We highly acclaim the following slogans: All oppressed classes and people of the world unite! Long live the International Workers Delegation! Long live the Third International! Long live the Kuomintang of China! Long live the success of the Chinese national revolution! Long live the World Revolution!

The Executive of the Employees Union of the Kwangtung Yuen-han Railway, Canton.

Revolutionary Pioneers Of The World, Unite!

On February 26th several hundred pioneers of the age of five to fifteen, uniformed and equipped with banners, drums, red kerchiefs and firecrackers, lined up in front of the Oriental Hotel where the International Workers Delegation is staying, to transmit a banner from the pioneers of Canton to the revolutionary pioneers of France. In absence of the international delegates who were at the time away, attending a mass meeting of the peasants organisations of Kwangtung, the banner was received by Mr. Stoler, Secretary of the Delegation. A large crowd of people were attracted to the scene by the drums, fireworks and revolutionary songs of the pioneer troop. Mr. Stoler said that the sight of hundreds of pioneers in Canton reminded him of the revolutionary pioneers he has seen in Moscow, Berlin and Paris. It was revolutionary Russia that first created mighty pioneer organisations. Since the Russian Revolution they have cropped up in almost every country. The role of such or-

ganisations cannot be over-estimated. The imperialists have realised this long ago. In every imperialist country millions of young people and children are drawn into special organisations where their minds are daily being poisoned by militarist and imperialist teachings. The exploited classes and oppressed peoples fighting for liberation from the yoke of imperialism and militarism must create their own mighty organisations of their youth, which must be imbued with the spirit of revolt and militancy against all oppressors. The banner of the Canton Pioneers to the Pioneers of the West is a symbol of the unity of the revolutionary pioneers of the whole world.

1 CANTON, CHINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

INDIANS IN ENGLAND CONDEMN DISPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA

**IN MESSAGE TO NATIONALIST
MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS. INDIANS IN ENG-
LAND ASSERT THAT DIS-
PATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS
BY BRITISH GOVT. IS OP-
POSED BY INDIAN PUBLIC
OPINION. SUGGEST SYM-
PATHETIC STRIKE IN INDIA**

(Special to the GAZETTE)

London, March 7.-- The following telegram has been sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government:--

Indians in England at a public meeting convened by the Indian Students Union send greetings to Chinese Nationalists.

They condemn the use of Indian troops in China, the despatch of which by the British Government is against Indian public opinion.

We are suggesting a sympathetic strike in India--
(Signed) Mirza, Indian Students Union, Oxford University.

International Workers' Delegation

Following is a translation of a letter from M. Jacques Doriot, member of the International Workers' Delegation, who have been visiting Canton, to representatives of the Revolutionary Youth of Indo-China:

(Concluded from yesterday)

The Way Of Liberation

As your organization proclaimed it, if the people of Indo-China really want to change their present situation, they can follow only one way, and that is to fight for the independence of their country. Only when they recover the sole right to enjoy the riches of their land and those produced by their labour can the masses better their conditions. Only by the conquest of economic and political independence of their country can they attain that aim.

This is not only the surest and quickest way to recover their complete freedom, it is also the only way to deliver themselves from imperialist yoke. Imperialists never yield to sentimental protests. They only yield to conscious and organized force which is able to beat them down. That was the way followed by the Russian People to overthrow Tsarism. That is the way the Chinese people are following to overthrow feudalism and to fight imperialism. That is the only way you can follow to fulfil your tasks and to become a free people.

Epoch Of World Revolution

The present epoch is full of great social changes. The World War had brought about a crisis, which will end by a Social Revolution. The first victorious phase of this event is the great Russian Revolution, which showed the way to free humanity from oppression, and which is marching rapidly to the creation of a new order: Socialism.

World Revolution is proceeding very fast by two ways, which seem different, but are in reality advancing to the same goal.

The first way is the proletarian struggle against capitalism in different degrees in the industrial countries, especially in England, Germany and France.

The second way is the anti-imperialist fight undertaken by the oppressed peoples: Chinese National Revolution is typical of these move-

ments, which unite at the same revolutionary front all social classes—with few exceptions against imperialism without, and reactionary forces within.

The Russian Revolution is for you as well as for us a great example. For us, because it showed to the international proletariat how a working class can establish its victorious dictatorship. For you, because it freed the oppressed populations under the empire of the Tsars, and sealed the union between the toiling class (formerly exploited) and the oppressed peoples. It shows all of us that the liberation of a class or a people can be obtained only by revolutionary fight.

Support the Chinese National Revolution!

But the Chinese National Revolution is a precise example for the events which you have to pass in the near future.

You must support the Chinese National Revolution with all your might. Fight against French imperialist intrigues (sending rifles and ammunitions to Yunnan reactionary militarists, transporting Annamese soldiers to Shanghai, etc...) Work for the Revolution of China as for your own Revolution, for the emancipation of China will render your emancipation considerably easier, and the victory of Chinese people will be also a victory for the people of Annam.

The Fights In The Future

You will have hard fights to free yourselves from imperialist yoke. Considering on a world scale, capitalism and its present phase—imperialism are in a period of

decadence. They are condemned by History, yet they are still a powerful enemy with powerful means. The battle the French proletariat and the colonial people have to deliver against French imperialism will be a very stern one. To make it disappear from the historical scene, we must drive it off by force.

Criminal Reformism

In Indo-China, people used to talk, particularly during last year, about "pacific evolution" and "assimilation". These were the words of the agents of French imperialism. In some native circles, people accept the idea of a "Franco-Annamite cooperation". Both think that such methods may, in a short while, deliver Indo-Chinese people from all oppression. For the French propagating such ideas is a means to create illusions and to maintain a better imperialist domination. When

the idea comes from the native side, they are either dangerous illusion, which one must fight against; or conscious or unconscious capitulations, which will prevent the Indo-Chinese people from fighting their enemy. Evolutionists, reformists, and collaborationists are dangerous enemies of proletarian as well as colonial movements, because they always veil the real aim of the struggle. In the past, reformism could be an illusion—a dangerous illusion—always bringing defeat to the proletariat. To day—after the World War, the Russian Revolution, the Chinese Revolution, the great labour movement in the West—reformism is not only a betrayal, but a crime against the proletariat and the colonial people. Whether it is conscious or not of its aim, reformism must be pitilessly attacked as our greatest enemy.

Therefore, at once, you must be ready for the fight imposed upon you by the imperialism.

Organize Your Forces!

Your first task is to link together into a party all the conscious elements decided to fight for national independence, and for the overthrow of the reactionary and feudalistic forces.

Your party shall always remember that, the fundamental fighting forces remain in the working and peasant masses and in the petty-bourgeoisie. You must tend all your efforts in the organization of these forces, which constitute the great majority of Indo-Chinese people.

Organize labour unions. The proletariat of your country is not yet large, but it is already very active. During these last years, your country is being rapidly industrialized. The working class is extremely miserable. Everything favours its being organized.

Organize the peasants into unions. They are the majority of the population. It is not necessary to relate here their deep miseries and their legitimate demands to prove the necessity of organizing them.

These are the essential forces which will render your struggle victorious. But remember that under imperialist oppression, the whole nation (workers, peasants, merchants, intellectuals)—except a very small minority of profiteers—is interested in fighting imperialism. Never forget to bring them into the daily struggle and to organize them. Don't refuse any help. On the contrary, do everything to provoke it.

International Workers' Delegation

Doriot and Indo-China

Following is a translation of a letter from M. Jaques Doriot, member of the International Workers' Delegation, who have been visiting Canton, to representatives of the Revolutionary Youth of Indo-China:

"To the Revolutionary Youth of Indo-China"

"Dear Comrades!—I come to China as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, whose task was to bring brotherly greetings and encouragement from the revolutionary proletariat of Europe and America to the oppressed people of China, who are fighting heroically against imperialism and militarism. Our task was also to learn the conditions of life of the Chinese people. I want to take this opportunity to greet the Revolutionary Youth of Indo-China and the millions of Indo-Chinese oppressed by French imperialism, and represented by the R.Y.I.

At present, I have not yet the opportunity of coming to your country. Our mission once terminated, I must return quickly to France in order to reinforce the fight of French proletariat against any intervention; to denounce to the working class the direct aid given to the reactionary militarists of Yunnan by the French government who sent them arms and ammunitions; to protest against persecution suffered by the Kuomintang members living in Indo-China; especially to denounce the unjust treaties and the shameful privileges imposed upon, and exacted from China, making this latter a slave of the imperialist powers, and reducing her people to a state of intolerable subjection and misery.

But I would be lacking in my duty as a revolutionary militant, and I would be very much reproached by the organizations which I represent, if I do not tell you that, the reasons of our solidarity with China will make us support unreservedly your efforts and those of the Indo-Chinese people in view of freeing your brothers from the oppression of French imperialism—our common enemies.

French Imperialism In Indo-China

French imperialism entered into your country by way of violence. French capitalists swooped down upon your country's riches. Some of them, such as Homberg, Outrey, made colossal fortunes, acquired wholly by odious exploitation of Indo-Chinese masses. To-day, all the wealth of Indo-China is in their hands: sea-ports, mines, the best of land. When they built roads and railroads, it is to bring exploitation further and deeper, and to plunder all the riches that they can not yet lay hands upon, owing to their relatively short presence in your country. Thus, economically French domination resulted in the expropriation of the Indo-Chinese people for the benefit of a few French capitalists, formerly simple adventurers.

Politically, French domination is also nefarious to Indo-China. The policy of the French Republic—pretendedly animated with the ideal of justice and liberty, which is but a mask of capitalist domination—is to help and to consolidate the feudalistic and reactionary forces in Indo-China. French imperialism enters into conflict with these forces only when these latter tried to dispute the domination over the people and country of Indo-China.

But French imperialism humiliates itself when it suppresses all collective movement or individual protest of the Indo-Chinese masses. No freedom of press. No freedom

of thought or speech. No freedom for demonstration. No freedom of strike. No freedom for organization. Regime of exaction against anyone who dares show sign of dissatisfaction. Threats. Bloody repressions. Prisons. That is what one can see in Indo-China, under the reign of the Third Republic, and the domination of French imperialism.

Workers and peasants are in miserable condition. Toilers in the mines, in the arsenals, on the railways, in the factories, are underpaid and overworked. Expropriation of land made the situation of the peasants unbearable.

Struggles Of The Indo-Chinese People

We know that time and again revolutionists of your country rose and fought against French imperialist domination. Their efforts were not crowned with success. But their momentary setbacks does not discourage the Indo-Chinese people. During these last two years, there were many signs of effervescence. Great and repeated

manifestations. Student strikes, workers' strikes. Peasant dissatisfaction.

These manifestations prove that the Indo-Chinese have enough of being oppressed politically and exploited economically by French imperialism. These were only forerunning signs of further and more considerable struggles, yet they made French imperialists scared and feel uneasy.

Dupes Of French Imperialism

Consequently, during these last years they talk very much in France about the best method to exploit Indo-Chinese people. Some of them think it is better to continue the strong-handed method employed since the colonization. They also think that the best method to maintain their domination is to leave all the important administrative machinery into the hands of French officials only. These colonialists are the worse enemies of the people of Indo-China.

Others—frightened by the activity of the masses—think it is better to apply the policy of "assimilation", i.e. allow some native to enter the administration. This policy consists of making some concessions—under the "putching" of the masses, in order to better maintain French imperialist domination. It tries to mask the hard imperialist dictatorship by utilizing a small fraction of native to apply it. This policy—because it creates passing illusions, and because it deviates the struggle of the people from their aim, which is the independence of Indo-China—is as dangerous as the first policy.

Our duty is therefore to denounce it. What the entering of some tens or hundreds of native officials in the colonial administration can give to the Indo-Chinese people, while the Hombergs and the Outreys—prototypes of colonial capitalism—keep on possessing mines, railroads, and other essential resources of the economic life of the country?

What advantage the Indo-Chinese peasant can find in that policy of "assimilation," if they do not return him the land they robbed him of? Either assimilation is favourable to Indo-Chinese people at the expense of French imperialism; or it will never touch the imperialist interests of economic and political domination, in this case, it is only a dupery for the people.

As French imperialism will not give up any of the advantages and privileges snatched from your country, it is then the second hypothesis that is right.

(To Be Continued)

If you succeed in bringing the whole people into the same will of common action against imperialism, no living forces will be able to resist you.

Long Live Revolutionary Solidarity!

You must know that you are not isolated in your efforts. The revolutionary working class of France is ready to back the liberation movement of every people. The more so when the fight is directed against its own enemy, and the French revolutionary proletariat feels obliged to bring a more efficacious help.

The solidarity between the workers of France and the oppressed

people of the colonies, and their common actions will insure their emancipation and the defeat of their deadly imperialist enemy.

Revolutionary greetings!

(Sd.) J. Doriot,

Depute de la Seine, Chairman of the Colonial Section of the Communist Party of France, Member of the International workers Delegation."

Reply

"Dear Comrade Doriot,

We read attentively your message. We thank you very sincerely for your kind counsel and advice. We beg to tell you that we will work with all our heart and all our force for the realization of our slogan, which is: Independence of Indo China! And to do this, we will rely upon the organized forces of the toiling

masses in the town and in the field, as well as the enthusiastic and revolutionary youth of our country.

We fought and will ever fight against the "assimilation" dupe of our imperialist enemies, and against the reformist and collaborationist tendencies propagated by our unconscious countrymen.

We will follow the example of the Russian Revolution, which is the only way of emancipation for the oppressed people and exploited classes. We will unreservedly back the Chinese National Revolution, which is the vanguard of anti-imperialist battle undertaken by the oppressed nationalities in the Far East.

We will follow the teaching of Lenin and Sun Yat sen, and work hard to reconquer the freedom of our motherland; and to the victory of the World Revolution. We remain sure that the future rests with the Revolution, firstly, because our cause is just; secondly, because we have the sympathy and help of the revolutionary proletariat and the oppressed people of the whole world.

Please give our brotherly greetings to the revolutionary organizations which you represent, especially to the revolutionary workers of France. We beg to conclude our thanks with:

Long live the united front of the exploited proletariat of France and the oppressed people of the Colonies!

Long live the Independence of Indo-China!

Long live the World Revolution!

(Sd) Indo-China Revolutionary Youth."

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION DEPART FOR HANKOW BY OVERLAND

The International Workers' Delegation, after completing their mission in Canton, left yesterday morning for Hankow by the Yuehan Railway travelling overland in order to visit Kiangsi and Hunan provinces. Representatives of party and labour organizations accompanied them to the railway station and bade them farewell.

During their brief stay here, the International Workers' Delegation were the guests at many banquets given in their honour by various organized bodies, especially the workers, and have been of great service in advising the workers and peasants on the development of their work. The delegation attended many meetings and conferences, and met with an ovation everywhere in Canton.

I. W. Delegation Receive Many Greetings

The following documents bear witness to the sentiments of the Chinese masses towards the IWD. One of these documents is a letter of greeting addressed by the East-Kwangtung Peasant Union to the IWD. Another is a letter of greeting received by the Delegation from the Kuomintang Section of Macao. The third one is from the Swatow Committee of the Shop Employees. All of them speak of joy and enthusiasm at the arrival and activities of the IWD, which symbolizes to the Chinese people the real and active solidarity of the

revolutionary working class of the West.

Greetings From Peasant Union Of East-Kwangtung

"Dear Comrades,—We know perfectly well that, Chinese National Revolution is part of the World Revolution; and that, oppressed masses of China must unite with the international proletariat, in order to fight for freedom. In the past, the help given by the working class of the world to Chinese National revolutionary movement made us sincerely grateful to our workers comrades of the other nations. Unfortunately, all means of communications and agencies for news being in the hands of the im-

perialists, we cannot make the world know the whole truth about oppression and crime committed by the imperialists in China, so as to consolidate the international anti-imperialist front.

It is with much gratitude that we learned your coming amongst us to study carefully what atrocious suffering the imperialists have inflicted and are still inflicting upon China and Chinese masses.

In the name of our 16 district Unions and their 600,000 organized peasants, we greet you with the following slogans:

Oppressed people of China and exploited proletariat of the world, unite!

Let us consolidate the international united anti-imperialist front!

Down with imperialist armed

(Continued on Page 2)

International Workers Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

intervention in China!

Down with imperialism!

Long live National and International Revolution!

The East-Kwangtung Peasant Congress.

Swatow Greetings

"Dear Comrades,—You come amongst us to study the imperialist oppression, to encourage our revolutionary movement, to give us advice and counsels, to link together the National and International Revolutionary forces.

In the name of our 20,000 comrades, we send you our hearty and brotherly greetings.

Swatow Committee for the Unification of Shop-employees' Movement.

Greetings from Macao

"Dear Comrades,— . . . Your have seen and learnt what crimes British imperialism has committed in China. We must inform you what Portuguese imperialism committed in Macao. On May 28, 1922, a Black soldier of the Spanish army abused a Chinese woman; a Chinese hairdresser intervened to stop the Negro soldier. This latter, instead of making excuse, beat the hairdresser, who was then arrested by the Portuguese police.

Being informed of the happening, the labour unions called an urgent meeting, and all the members went to the Police station to petition the release of their arrested comrade. The Spanish authorities sent a

section of soldiers to keep order. The petitioners stood there from 8 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock the next morning. All was orderly, and no violence happened.

Suddenly, a company of Portuguese soldiers came and sent the other soldiers followed their example, and fired upon the crowd of petitioners. Over 100 were killed and wounded.

To hide their crime, the Portuguese government shipped the killed and the badly wounded on board a transport sampan and a motor boat and tried to throw them in the Koo-chow bay. Fortunately, the Chinese coast guard Loi-kon saw it, and chased the sampan and the boat, which had to run back with their human cargoes.

Transported to the Portuguese hospital, the wounded were supposed to be cured, but in reality, only 11 of them went out of the hospital alive, but maimed for life!

According to the report made by the labour unions, 130 persons were missing, over 100 killed.

A general strike followed. Macao became a deserted isle. Unfortunately, Canton was then in the hands of the reactionary Chen Chiung-ming, the Macao workers could get no help, and were obliged to submit.

Until to-day, our innocent dead are still crying for their revenge from the depths of the sea!

Comrades! We hope you will make the working class of the world know all the barbarity of the imperialists, all the suffering and oppression, all the martyrdom of the Chinese people have to endure. We thank you, and wish you success!

Revolutionary salutations.

Kuomintang Section of Macao.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEASANTS DELIVERED THEIR OWNERS TOTAL VOTERS DEMONSTRATION.

An impressive mass meeting and demonstration of peasants was held on Feb. 26 by the Peasants' League of Kwangtung to meet the International Workers' Delegation, attended by approximately 30,000 peasants. Numerous trains filled with peasants, some of whom had travelled for 3 hours, rolled into the Shekwatong Station, terminal for Canton on the Yuet-Han Railway, through out the day and into the afternoon. Thousands of peasants had walked many miles to reach the place of meeting. Several companies of uniformed and armed peasants militia were present.

The political significance of this demonstration was very great. The Kwangtung Peasants' League with its 1,200,000 members, represents a great social force which is constantly gaining in strength. But nine months ago the League counted 700,000 members, since then it has gained half a million more.

The objects of the League, as expressed to the delegation in the simple but clear language of the leader of a local branch Mr. Yang Gee-ang are as follows:

"First to fight against imperialism; second, to fight against militarism and the reactionaries; third, to effect unity with the working class of Canton, of all China, and of the entire world; fourth, to effect the economic emancipation of the peasantry".

Out on the field, on the workers' platform, the International delegates particularly noticed a large portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, attended on either side by portraits of Lenin and Karl Marx. The delegates were pleased also to hear that one of the slogans of the meeting which were printed in large letters on a banner, was: "Long live the Peasants' International".

After the speech of welcome by the President of the Peasants' League in which he stressed the necessity of the unity of the workers and peasants in their common struggle for liberation, the mass meeting was addressed by the delegates, TOM LAIN (England), BORTOT, (France), BROWDER (America), and by a representative of the Communist International ROY.

PEASANTS' ROLE

ROY spoke on the role of the peasantry in the Chinese revolution. He pointed out that fundamentally it is a peasant revolution, hence it must raise the status of the millions of peasants. He analysed the role of the working class, and the relation of the working class to the peasantry, their mutual dependence and the leading role of the workers.

The delegates were impressed by the presence of drilled companies of peasant women, and also of peasant children, who lent special color and life to the very enthusiastic meeting. After the meeting there was a procession, in which the international delegates took part, carrying banners that had been brought to the meeting by the peasants. The unity of the revolutionary peasantry of China with the (Continued on Page 2)

THIRTY THOUSAND PEASANTS DEMONSTRATE WITH INTERNA- TIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION

(Continued from Page 1)

working class of the world received on the occasion a concrete and visible form.

On the evening of the same day the International Workers Delegation were the guests at a reception and banquet given by the City Committee of the Kuomintang of Canton.

Seamen and Railwaymen Greet International Delegation

On February 27, a special mass meeting was organized by a joint committee of the All-China Seamen's Union and the Railwaymen's Union of Kwangtung. About 1500 delegates, principally from the railwaymen, participated; delegates from all ship committees of the Seamen's Union which were in port, were present. The meeting was held in the big central hall of the Administration building of the railway terminal for Canton of the Kwangtung Yueh-nan Railway, which was especially decorated for the occasion. The hall was plastered with the slogans of the meeting in English and Chinese. Although the weather was not favorable, there being a penetrating and cold drizzle, this did not dampen the ardor of the meeting, which warmed up quickly when Tom Mann took the platform.

The chairman of the Seamen's Union, Sou Cheu-ying, who is at the same time chairman of the All China Labor Federation, delivered a stirring speech of welcome to the delegates, in which he emphasized the significance of the International Delegation's visit to China. The meeting adjourned amidst a storm of cheers, with all present in a joyful mood.

In the evening of February 27, the international delegates addressed a special meeting of the Communist Party of Canton.

On February 28, the international delegates were the guests of honour at a special banquet given by General Li Chi-shen. Besides the members of the military staff, there were present Tan Ping-shan, Sou Cheu-ying, the international delegates Mann, Doriot, and Browder, secretary of the delegation, Stoler, Manabendra Nath Roy, representative of the Comintern, and Mrs. Roy.

On the same date a meeting of Indonesian revolutionaries in Canton was addressed by the French delegate, Doriot. The 200 Indonesians who came to greet and confer with the representative of

the revolutionary workers of France were from among those who have suffered much misery at the hands of French imperialism in Indo-China. Doriot denounced in the sharpest terms the predatory acts of French imperialism in Indonesia. He recalled the direct aid given by the French government to the reactionary Tachun of Yunnan, and the persecution of the Kuomintang in Indo-China. He showed how the French imperialists have consolidated all the reactionary forces in

Indo-China. The Indonesian people have but one way open to them, to fight for their liberation and independence. The Indonesian people must follow the example of the Chinese and Russian peoples if it wishes to be free.

A Day With Trade Unions

March 1st was, so to speak, another trade union day for the international workers' delegates. Three labor organizations arranged special meetings and receptions for the delegation, the Photographers' Union, the Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and the Shop Employees Union.

At the Photographers Union headquarters, the Delegation gathered information on the history, organization, and strength of the Union. They then proceeded to the meeting hall where they were very warmly welcomed. An album of photographs was presented to them, the contents of which depict various phases of the Chinese revolutionary movement, the victims of the Shaked massacre, and the scenes of various great struggles.

No less enthusiastic than all the other meetings were the receptions given to the delegation by the Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers and organization of about 30,000 members in Kwangtung, and by the Shop Employees Union, which has 26,000 members.

In the evening of the same day the international delegates were given a reception by the delegation body of the Relief Association of Canton, an organization connected with the International Red Aid. This is a real mass organization, with over a quarter of a million members. It is engaged in relief work for the Shanghai strikers, for the dependent of soldiers fighting at the front, and generally for the victims of the revolutionary struggle.

Sun Yat-sen University Receives International Delegation

On March 2, a special reception for the International Delegation was organized by the Student Union at the Sun Yat-sen University. From the same platform from which Dr. Sun first pronounced many of his famous teachings, the international labour delegates addressed a thousand students of the University. The chairman of the meeting was the director of the University, Dr. Chu Chia-hua.

Tom Mann, the British delegate, received an especially enthusiastic welcome when he denounced the atrocities of British imperialism in China, and when he predicted a new era of liberation from the curse of imperialism, to be effected by the alliance of the revolutionary working class of the imperialist countries with the oppressed peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial lands.

Earl Browder, of America, found a sympathetic audience when he spoke of the revolutionary role of the students in China, and of the perspective of future development of the Revolution. The student body in China, in sharp contrast with the students in the imperialist countries, is in closest alliance with the toiling masses in their struggles against oppression, they are helping in the most vital ways to organize the masses into trade unions and peasant leagues. The intellectuals of the imperialist countries are, on the contrary, corrupted by imperialism; for example, during the great British General Strike (which had, by the way, greatly aided China in her struggle for freedom), the students of Britain generally enlisted in the special forces of suppression to break the strike.

The same role is played by the student bodies in America and Germany. It is a great and invaluable gift to the Chinese Revolution that here the students are an organic part of the revolutionary movement. Browder then proceeded to speak of the further direction of the Chinese revolution: the revolutionary workers of the West hope and believe that China will not take the road of capitalism but instead will vigorously proceed along the road of socialist development. "We believe that China will proceed toward socialism because we see that the success of the National Revolution requires also the mobilization of the forces of the

social revolution. It is possible for China to avoid the bitter years of capitalist exploitation and prolonged class struggle. But this will require clear and resolute leadership, which will not allow the forces of imperialism, especially American finance, to renew imperialist domination of China in another form, that of financial domination such as that of the United States over Latin-America. This next struggle against imperialism will require, at least, that revolutionary China shall nationalize the railroads, banks, and heavy industry. With these strategic positions occupied by a revolutionary government, backed by the organized masses of workers and peasants, China can be industrialized without the travail of capitalism. The foundations of socialism can be laid. This is what the Western workers understand to be the policy of your great leader, Dr. Sun." These remarks were greeted by the students with great applause.

Hongkong Kuomintang Gives Reception To I.W.D.

In the afternoon of March 2, the Kuomintang Branch of Hongkong gave a reception and banquet to the International Workers Delegation. Fon King who delivered the welcome address, gave a brief review of the history and activities of this organization, and depicted the terrorism which the Hongkong Kuomintang had to suffer at the hands of the British imperialists. He related how the British authorities broke up a memorial meeting for Dr. Sun Yat-sen and imprisoned the organizers of the meeting.

Earl Browder, speaking for the delegation, was warmly received when he told the meeting about the impressions received and lessons learned by the International Delegation while in Canton. "The imperialists blind the masses of our countries," he said, "by

representing the Chinese people as an impenetrable mystery. They have coined a special term, 'Chinese puzzle', to signify anything which no ordinary mortal can understand. Our first message to the masses upon our return shall be, that the 'Chinese puzzle' is an imperialist lie, that in every way we are your brothers, that your problems are much the same as ours, your minds the same, your affections the same, your ideals the same, your goal the same, your enemies the same. And we will bring into alliance with the Chinese revolution ever larger masses of workers with this message."

Sun Ping-man, from the political department of the revolutionary army, related some very interesting facts from his own experience in Germany. He himself had seen how the workers in Germany rallied to the aid of the Chinese revolution in spite of the terror let loose upon them by the reactionary Hindenburg Government. He was in Germany when the Hongkong strike began, and in spite of their poverty and misery, the German proletariat raised hundreds of thousands of marks in aid of the Hongkong strikers and of the Chinese liberation struggle.

A short, simple, but moving speech was made by the representative of the Kuomintang of Macao. "A few plain thoughts occur in my mind" he said; "The people of Burma, Annam and Macao were always conscious of the fact that they are being oppressed and that we must unite with revolutionary China. Now, with the arrival of the International Workers Delegation, we know something else; that we must unite also with the world proletariat. This is so clear, why did we not see it long ago. Now things are much brighter and better. We see our way. The Portuguese imperialists in Macao killed hundreds of Chinese. Portugal is itself a small and weak country, but it is able to kill us, because it has the support of international imperialism, and because it weakens us by forcing upon us opium and false ideas. Now, with the development of the alliance of the revolutionary working class of the West with us the oppressed peoples of the East, we will destroy imperialism."

THE CANTON GAZETTE, 3-3-27.

R.S. Norman is Guest of Koo Ying-fan at Banquet.

Mr. Robert S. Norman, American local adviser of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who arrived in Canton from America two days ago, was the guest of Mr. Koo Ying-fan, member of the Committee of the Nationalist Government, at a banquet given on Thursday.

After a short stay in Canton, Mr. Norman will proceed to Hankow, it is reported.

STREETS OF CANTON FILLED BY HUGE DEMONSTRATION OF 40,000 CITIZENS AGAINST IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION

On February 25 the population of Canton were roused by a mass demonstration against the landing of troops in Shanghai. At the head of the procession walked Tom Mann from England, Doriot from France, Browder from America, and Stoler, secretary of the International Workers Delegation. In the procession were more than 40,000 people. The inscriptions on the banners were short but striking slogans that reflected the purpose of the demonstration: "Down with British Imperialism and foreign intervention in China; Down with World Imperialism; Long live the Chinese Revolution; Long live the bond and alliance of the world proletariat with the Chinese and all oppressed peoples."

The demonstration was preceded by a mass meeting on the campus of Sun Yat-sen University. Over 25,000 workers, peasants, pioneers, women, soldiers, cadets, and students filled the great field, while a forest of banners waved above. This meeting was two-and-a-half times as large as the first mass meeting held at the same place two days before, on February 23, when 10,000 people gathered for their first contact with the International Workers Delegation.

An important feature of this mass meeting and demonstration is that it was called by the International Workers Delegation, which issued an appeal to the people of Canton to demonstrate against imperialist intervention in China. Another striking feature was that prominent in the demonstration was a large delegation of Indian revolutionaries, both in the meeting and in the parade thru the city. The union in this demonstration of representatives of the workers of England, France and America, with the people of China and representatives of the subject millions of India was prophetic of new developments to come in the history of the struggle against imperialism.

**American "Open Door" Policy
Is Denial of Chinese Independence Says Browder**

"The most complete theoretical expression of the subject status to which imperialism wishes to keep China, is the so-called 'Open Door' policy of American imperialism," said Browder, the American delegate, at the meeting of Feb. 25. "What does the 'open door' mean? It means that the Chinese people shall not be able to control the doors of their

own house, that they shall not be able to admit friends and keep out enemies, but must submit to whatever the imperialist bandits may agree among themselves or to the decision of battle among the imperialists. We revolutionary workers of America fight against our imperialist government, we warn you against it, and we hope that you will completely reject and repudiate with the power of your revolutionary people's government, this American imperialist doctrine of the 'open door' which fundamentally contradicts your national aspirations."

International Delegation Pays Tribute To Martyrs Of The Chinese Revolution

On February 24, the International Delegation spent the entire day visiting the graves of the revolutionary martyrs, upon which they placed wreaths of flowers in token of the homage and respect of the working class of the West.

The first visit was to the graves of the victims of the Shakes massacre of June 23, 1925, when British and French guns from the foreign concession, Shameen, were turned upon an unarmed procession of workers, students, and women, who were marching along the street across the canal from the Concession in protest against the Shanghai massacre of May 30.

Tom Mann, the British delegate worker, was a living symbol of the unity of the Chinese people and British working class which will make such atrocities impossible, when in a few but touching words he paid tribute to the Shakes martyrs in the name of the entire delegation. Upon the wreaths laid upon the tombs were the following

inscriptions:

"In the name of the revolutionary proletariat of the imperialist countries, the International Workers Delegation pay tribute to the memory of the martyrs of the Chinese revolution."

"The curse of all oppressed peoples and of the international proletariat upon the imperialist murderers of the Chinese people at Shakes."

"The blood of the Shakes martyrs has fertilized the Chinese revolution."

The delegation then went to the graves of the 72 heroes who were executed by the Manchu Dynasty rulers just before the Revolution of 1911. Here the American delegate, Browder, expressed the admiration and respect of the Delegation for

(Continued on Page 2)

the memory of the 72 Heroes. The wreaths placed here bore the following inscriptions:

"All honour to the memory of the 72 martyrs who led the way to the liberation of China from monarchy and feudalism."

"Just as the murder of the 72 heroes sealed the doom of the Monarchy, so also the blood of the martyrs of imperialism today forecasts the complete destruction of imperialism in China."

At the tomb of Liao Chung-kai, it was Doriot, the young and fiery militant from France, who spoke for the delegation in paying tribute to the murdered leader who was struck down by an assassin in the pay of the British during the troubled days of 1925 when the revolutionary Canton government was fighting for its life. Doriot pointed out that very often our enemies recognize the value of our true and great leaders more quickly than we ourselves. That is why our enemies always try to deprive us of our best and most loyal leaders. If they cannot buy them and bribe them, they murder them. The enemies of the Russian Revolution attempted to kill our great leader Lenin. Liao Chung-kai was murdered by the enemies of the Chinese Revolution because he was a faithful servant and leader of the Chinese people.

STREETS OF CANTON FILLED BY HUGE DEMONSTRATION OF 40,000 CITIZENS AGAINST IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

The wreaths which were laid by the International Workers Delegation on the grave of Liao Chung-kai bore the inscriptions:

"For one murdered Liao Chung-kai, ten rise to take his place."

"The loyalty and faithfulness of Liao Chung-kai serves as an example to all leaders of the oppressed peoples."

The last but not least tributes were paid by the International Workers Delegation to the killed pickets of the Hong Kong Strikers. Up to this day 190 pickets have lost their lives while on duty carrying out the blockade against Hong Kong. They were killed by bandits hired by the British imperialists. Tom Mann paid due respect to the memory of these heroes, on whose graves he laid wreaths bearing the following inscription:

"The martyred Hongkong pickets symbolise the great contribution of the Chinese working class to the Chinese Revolution and the World Revolution."

The visit to the graves of the heroes of the Chinese Revolution left a deep impression upon the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of the West. The thoughts expressed by them in their brief addresses and at the end of the ceremonies are worthy of note:

The High Cost of Liberation

Every revolution, every revolutionary, and liberation movement, they said, has its martyrs. Only confused and blind idealists think of human progress as a peaceful, bloodless process of evolution. Human and social progress does not fall from heaven. The liberation of the exploited classes is not achieved by empty phrases of peace and order and goodwill. And the liberation of oppressed peoples from their oppressors both foreign and native, cannot be achieved without a

the Monarchy, the cruel Manchu Dynasty, the native militarists who betrayed the people and became the tools of imperialism, and in their heroic and victorious fight against British and world imperialism. Canton occupies one of the foremost places in these struggles for liberation, and therefore also in the toll of sacrifices. But these heroes have not died in vain. Every victorious step on the way to liberation proves this. But yet another convincing proof that the heroes of the Chinese Revolution have not died in vain is the homage paid them this day by the revolutionary proletariat of the three great imperialist countries, through the International Workers Delegation. There is a bond of blood between the revolutionary working class of the West and the revolutionary Chinese people. There is not a capitalist country in the world but has filled its history with many pages and chapters written in the blood of its exploited classes. Whether it be the murderous Tsankov Government of Bulgaria, or the cruel and reactionary Fascist Government of Italy, or the oldest constitutional government of Great Britain, or the expensively advertised democracy of America, or the youngest of the European democracies like Germany,—the working classes in each and every one of these countries have paid their enormous toll of sacrifice and martyrs. Countless graves bear witness to these sacrifices. The Paris Commune; the German Revolution of 1918 and the unsuccessful revolutions of 1921 and of October 1923; have filled whole cemeteries with fallen and martyred heroes. Democratic America (Ludlow and Haymarket affairs), Fascist Italy, fascist Spain, militarist Poland, medieval Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have all stained history with the blood of their revolutionary workers and peasants. Tsarist Russia before the Revolution was the most accursed name on the lips of all revolutionary and liberty loving people. The rich

soil of the Russian Revolution has been fertilised by rivers of blood of revolutionary workers and peasants. The Chinese Revolution has also been fertilised by the blood of its countless heroes and martyrs. It is to the memory of these heroes and martyrs of the Chinese Revolution that the international working class pays tribute and homage today.

Such were the sentiments and thoughts expressed by the international workers delegates.

International Workers Delegates Address Political Section Of the Army

In the evening of the same day, the Delegation were present at a reception and meeting of the political section of the Army, given in honour of the International Workers Delegation.

It is interesting to note the

varying character of the visits of the Delegation. One day it is a government institution that is visited by them, another time it is the Kuomintang Party; yet another time—the trade union organisations, the Students and Peasant organisations, etc., etc. But this time it was the Political Section of the Army that had an opportunity to hear what the representatives of the revolutionary working class of the West had to say to the Chinese people, to their national Government, to the People's National Army, and above all to the political section of the Army.

The dynamic personality of Tom Mann brought the meeting to its feet when he addressed himself in the name of the British revolutionary working class to the revolutionary army of the Chinese people and to its political section. He told of the reactionary role of the British army at home and abroad. He told of the shameful role played by the British army during the great struggles of the British working class (the General and Miners strikes of 1926). He expressed the hope that the British working class would soon have a revolutionary army of its own, and a revolutionary Political Section of that army which would work hand in hand with the Political Section

determined and well-organised struggle in which some of the noblest and best blood of the people is sacrificed. The Chinese people know this truth best. The Chinese people have brought great sacrifices in their struggle against

of the National People's Army of China.

Jaques Doriot, the French delegate, gave a brilliant and profound analysis of the role of armies in the revolutionary and national liberation movements. He also analysed the functions and significance of the Political Section of an army. The political section of an army, as they exist in revolutionary Russia and revolutionary China, constitutes the heart and pulse of the army. The Russian Revolution has shown that one hundred soldiers with a good political understanding of the cause they are defending are worth more than one thousand soldiers who are merely the blind tools of reactionary and counter-revolutionary generals who have no cause to defend but that of exploitation and oppression. Doriot also pointed out the relation between revolutionary internationalism and the nationalist liberation movements. He characterised the Chinese Revolution as part of the world revolution and showed how related and supplementary are the struggle of the world proletariat against capitalism, militarism and imperialism with that of the oppressed peoples who are also fighting for liberation from the yoke of imperialism.

These words left a deep impression upon the audience, and the warm response was sufficient proof that these words and thoughts of the international delegates had struck home. One of the speakers who greeted the Delegation said that the national revolution in China does not stop at the point where it gets rid of imperialism, but that it must and will become international in character and a link in the chain of the World Revolution.

The Canton Gazette, 28-2-27.

Indians Participate

Hankow, Feb. 24- An anti-British demonstration, consisting of an enormous mass meeting, attended in tremendous number by the Chinese employees of British hong and house-boys, and followed by a great procession through the British Concession and the district, passed off without incident, although it was a demonstration in protest against British "Imperialism" in landing troops at Shanghai. The temper of the crowd was much less virulent and excited than for some time. Groups of Indian agitators addressed the meeting, and, after inflammatory speeches, undertook to stir dissent amongst the Indian regiments in Shanghai. British Wireless.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION ARE GUESTS OF HONOUR OF CANTON TRADES UNION ORGANIZATIONS

The visit of the International Workers Delegation to the Canton trade union organizations is of special significance. The members of the I.W.D. are representatives of the revolutionary labor organizations of their respective countries. All of them are workers: Tom Mann, England, is a metal worker and is the honorary president of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain, and organization which comprises the best revolutionary elements in the British labor movement. Earl Browder, the American representative was a building laborer before he became a professional labor journalist, and is one of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League of America. Jaques Doriot is a metal worker, and is known as the thorn in the eye of French militarism and imperialism. The visit of revolutionary workers and trade unionists coming directly from the three great Western imperialist countries—England, France, and America—to the labor and trade union organizations of revolutionary Canton is a symbol of the militant alliance of the revolutionary working class of the whole world with the working classes and oppressed peoples of the East and of revolutionary China.

Visit Strike Committee

In the forenoon of February 22, the delegation visited the Hongkong Strike Committee. This visit was, as expressed by the 71-year old British delegate, Tom Mann, a real treat to the eyes, hearts and minds of the International Workers Delegation. The Hongkong Strike and the Strike Committee are well-known to the workers of all countries and the heroic struggle and gigantic historic role played by them in the struggle against imperialism in China are admired and revered by millions of workers in the imperialist and capitalist and countries of the West. Hongkong has become a mighty revolutionary symbol to the militant working class everywhere. Such were the thoughts expressed by the International Workers Delegates.

At Review

The delegation were present at a review of the Hongkong strike pickets and of the Canton Workers Defense Corps, who went through their drills and manoeuvres to the visible admiration of the visiting delegates. But the hearts of the delegates were completely won by the impressive procession and drilling of more than a thousands of uniformed children, the Pioneers, in age ranging from 5 to 15 years. A deep impression was made on the delegation by the speech of Fong Kong, a 10-year old Pioneer, who greeted the Delegation with an eloquent address. Tom Mann was moved to tears by the sight of this young representative of revolutionary China addressing the mass meeting and for world unity of all exploited classes and peoples in the great struggle against tyranny and oppression. The American delegate, Browder, recognized in one of the songs of the children, the tune of an old church hymn imported into China by the missionaries, and upon inquiry found that the new text being sung by the children was in memory of the great revolutionary Leader, Lenin.

Ovation For Roy

Later the delegation attended a special meeting of the Strike Delegates, some 600 in number, who have conducted the Hongkong Strike for over a year and a half. The meeting elected one of the delegates to give the welcome address to the visitors. Great enthusiasm was shown, especially when Tom Mann, after a stirring speech, gave the slogans of the meeting in the Chinese language. M.N. Roy greeted the strike leaders in the name of the Communist International, pointing out the leading role played by the Hong Kong and Shanghai working class of the East in every critical moment of the Chinese Revolution, and amidst an ovation by the delegates, he pledged the Communist International to continue to mobilize workers of the world to ally themselves with the Chinese people in the common struggle against the

scourge of imperialism.

Mechanics Union

Two of the visiting delegation being themselves metal workers (Engineers), the visit made to the Mechanics' (Engineers) Union was of particular interest to them. The Delegation were received most cordially by the chairman of the All China Mechanics' Union, Mr. Wong Kwon-lung, and by the chairman of the Canton Mechanics' Union, Mr. Wong Keng-shi. The keenest interest of the delegation was aroused by the Hongkong striking members who are now living with their families in the big building which houses the Mechanics Union at Honam; by the union printing shop which prints three union journals, by the Union school, and other features of the Union headquarters. The history of the

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Mechanics Union, and its struggles, which date back to 1905, was noted by the delegates with great interest.

Labor and Peasant Banquet

In the evening of February 22, the delegates were present at a reception and banquet given by the labor and peasant organizations of Canton. The reception was organized by a joint Committee consisting of delegates from

1. The Peasants' League of Kwangtung.
2. All-China Labor Federation.
3. Canton General Labor Union.
4. Canton Mechanics' Union.
5. Canton Trade Union Council.
6. Hongkong Federation of Trade Union.
7. Canton-Hongkong Strike Committee.

8. Seamen's Union of China. A brotherly and intimate atmosphere reigned at this banquet. It was like a healthy, robust, convincing handshake of the working class of the West with the workers of the East. Workers' leaders of the East and West recalled in their addresses some great battles of the working class in various countries; battles won and lost; battles that encouraged the toiling masses to organize better and to fight on until the final victory is achieved.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION ARE GUESTS OF HONOUR OF CANTON TRADES UNION ORGANIZATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

by big conflict mentioned by the speakers had a definite, indelible name which stamped its place in working-class history: The British Miners' Strike, and the General Strike; the Hongkong Strike; the Shanghai General Strike; the Passaic Textile Strike in America; the 24-hour General Strike in France against the Moroccan War. etc. A tense moment occurred when Sou Chounging, chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, announced the news just arrived from Shanghai of the execution of dozens of trade union leaders there by the tool of British Imperialism, Sun Chuanfang. The indignation of the gathering was indescribable. The speeches that followed were all permeated with a seething spirit of battle, a challenge and a warning to the murderers and instigators of murder of Chinese workers.

Cable Appeals

The International Workers Delegation informed the leaders of the labor and peasant organizations that two telegraphic appeals had been sent out by the Delegation to the workers of the world to mobilize all forces against foreign intervention in China. One of the telegrams was despatched to the All-India Trade Union Congress and Indian National Congress, calling upon them to prevent the sending of Indian troops to China and the recall of those already sent. The other was despatched to the revolutionary labor organizations represented by the delegation, to mobilize all forces against the imminent armed intervention of Gt. Britain. (Note: The text of these two telegrams appeared in the CANTON GAZETTE of February 25)

Of the speeches made by Chinese

representatives at the gathering, the following are a few notes. The representative of the Kwangtung Peasant League delivered a fiery speech in which he pointed out the gigantic role of the peasants in the national liberation movement. He finished by saying that the revolutionary peasants will drive the imperialists and oppressors out of China if necessary with their axes

and picks. The speaker for the Hongkong strikers made a brilliant speech, in which he compared British imperialism with a lion that has false teeth and false claws—these teeth and claws being the purchased Chinese militarists. This lion is now raging mad in Shanghai and must be driven out or killed. This lion is not only having its false teeth and claws torn out by the Chinese revolution, but it is also being torn to pieces in its own entrails—witness the miners' strike and the General Strike. The Hongkong workers had to live inside the monster, but the Hongkong Strike has given the beast a big stomach-ache and is still gnawing away, while the revolutionary workers of Britain attack the heart and liver of the monster which is doomed to a violent and dishonorable death.

The banquet closed, with Tom Mann singing the Kuomintang song in the Chinese language, and with the singing of the Internationale.

International Workers Delegates Address Chinese Masses

Canton has seen many great mass meetings and demonstrations, but the one held on February 23, on the Sun Yat-sen University Campus was unique in its nature and opened a new page in the history of the Chinese liberation movement. At this demonstration over 10,000 workers, peasants, students, women, soldiers, and merchants delegated by their respective organizations came to greet and hear the message of the International Workers Delegation. The sentiments of the Canton organizations which participated in this mass meeting, and of the Canton masses, are best expressed in the short slogan written on the banner presented to the Delegation by the mass meeting. The inscription reads:

"To the International Workers Delegation, to the leaders and general staff of the world's working class. The Alliance of the world proletariat with the oppressed peoples will free the world from the curse of imperialism and reaction, and will create

a new and free world on the ruins of the old."

This inscription shows that the Canton masses and their leaders have grasped the deep significance of the visit of the International Workers Delegation to China. This inscription was the keynote of the great mass meeting and of all the addresses delivered by the Chinese and international speakers.

Each of the international delegates, as well as the representative

of the Communist International, spoke on each of the three platforms erected on the University campus. At one of the platforms were assembled the delegations of workers' and peasants' organizations; at another were the delegations of the revolutionary army and police (including an impressive delegation from the Whampao Central Military-Political Academy); the third platform was that of the students, women's and merchants organizations.

Tom Mann Speaks

The enthusiasm of the masses grew ever more visible and expressive as each of the international delegates made the round of all these platforms. A conspicuous and popular figure on each was Tom Mann, representative of the revolutionary workers of Great Britain. He led the cheers and shouted the slogans in chorus with the masses he addressed.

"I am a British worker", Tom Mann said, "coming from the country whose government has robbed you, has bled you, that has perpetrated so many crimes against your great people. I came here to encourage you to destroy the British imperialism and to drive the imperialists out of China. Together with us, the revolutionary workers of England and the proletariat of the world, we will wipe British and world imperialism off the face of the earth. I came here to assure you that there are millions of workers in Great Britain who think and feel as I do. We will triumph over our common enemy." The response of the masses to these words was thunderous and swept throughout

the thousands assembled on the field.

Champion Of India

The representative of the Communist International, M. N. Roy, received an ovation as soon as he appeared on the platform. Himself an Indian, a champion of the oppressed Indian people, and the representative of the only world organization which has enrolled millions of workers and peasants in every land under the slogan of the liberation of the oppressed peoples as an integral part of the world revolution, Roy presented a living symbol of the truth and the realization of the principle of alliance of the oppressed peoples with the world's working class. That Roy, the Indian, should speak for the world organization of the working class, brought forth that alliance in flesh and blood. That the Chinese masses have understood this is the meaning of the ovation Roy received.

Roy said that the revolutionary workers from the imperialist countries, and he himself as the representative of the Comintern, came to China to challenge all the forces of imperialism. The alliance of revolutionary China with revolutionary Russia, and with the revolutionary working class of the imperialist countries, constitutes an invincible force against which the imperialists and all the enemies of freedom will break their heads.

The other international delegates, Doriot from France and Browder from America, enthused the audience with their vigorous words of encouragement and their fighting speeches. It was a memorable meeting. It was the coming together of the revolutionary East with the revolutionary West. It was a seal on the bond of militant unity of the Chinese people with the world proletariat.

PROTESTS AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS IN SHANGHAI ARE CABLED ABROAD BY INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION

In view of the fact that the British imperialists have resorted to the use of thousands of Indian troops in China, the International Worker's Delegation in China have despatched the following telegram to the Indian National Congress, the Indian Trade Union Congress and to the "Forward," the central nationalist organ of India:

First Telegram

1. Indian National Congress.
2. Indian Trade Union Congress.
3. The Forward, Central Nationalist Organ.

British imperialism wants to crush the Chinese national revolutionary forces by open military intervention. For this purpose it is planning to make use of Indian troops who are being sent to China in large number. The Chinese people are fighting the battles of all the oppressed nations. The proletariat of the imperialist countries are determined to oppose the policy of intervention in China. It is the duty of the nationalist and labour movement of India to rush to the help of the Chinese revolution. Take energetic action to prevent dispatch of Indian troops to China. Demand immediate withdrawal of those already in China. Issue appeals to the troops to fraternise with the Chinese people instead of fighting them.

International Workers Delegation to China, Tom Mann, England; Jacques Doriot, France; Earl Browder, America.

Representative of the Communist International in China, M. N. Roy.

Second Telegram

The possibility of armed imperialist intervention in Shanghai, and of a clash between the nationalist revolutionary army and foreign military forces, becoming imminent, the International Workers' Delegation to China have despatched the

following telegram to the respective revolutionary labour organisations represented by the international delegates.

1. National Minority movement, London.
2. Unitary Trade Union Federation of France, Paris.
3. Trade Union Education League of America, Chicago, U.S.A.

Thousands of British troops have been landed in Shanghai. More military and naval forces are concentrated nearby to be rushed on the scene at short notice. Italy has openly endorsed the British policy of coercion and open military intervention. France while taking a non-committal attitude is secretly in agreement with the policy of intervention and follows the line to realize her own ambition and gives arms and munitions to the reactionary militarists of Yunnan. American scheme to neutralize Shanghai is a manoeuvre to gain for American imperialism a more privileged position but means annexation of the greatest Chinese port and industrial centre by international imperialism. If this scheme is adopted the imperialists will arrogate to themselves the right to fight the national revolutionary army with military forces when it will advance upon Shanghai. The forces of native militarism in the maritime

provinces which were amply supported by international imperialism have been defeated by the national revolutionary army which is closing upon Shanghai. A direct clash between the nationalist revolutionary army and foreign military forces on the possession of Shanghai is thus imminent. At the same time the imperialist powers are helping the native reactionary and militarist elements in their respective spheres of influence with arms, munitions and money. The proletariat of the imperialist coun-

tries must oppose this attempt to crush the national liberation movement in China. Organize a systematic campaign of protest against direct or indirect intervention in China. Ask the Amsterdam International and Unions affiliated to it to make united front on this very urgent question and set up "Hands off China" Committees and issue joint appeals to the naval and military forces to revolt if they are sent to fight the Chinese people.

(Sd.) International Workers Delegation to China, Tom Mann, England; Jacques Doriot, France; Earl Browder, America. Representative of the Communist International in China: M.N. Roy.

Canton, Feb. 20, 1927.

Telegram From London Trades Council To Canton

The sympathy and solidarity of the world proletariat with the Chinese Revolution is not a mere phrase. It is not utopian. It is not only possible but necessary and inevitable. Things are beginning to move. The visit of the International Workers Delegation is proof of this. Another echo of this great movement finds expression in the following telegram received by the All-China Labor Federation from the London Trades Council on the 23rd of February. The telegram reads:

"London.—To the Chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, Canton. Convey following to Shanghai Strike Committee from London Trades Council. We have learned with horror of the terror

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PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

(Continued from page 1).

in Shanghai and we express our detestation of the murder of Chinese strike leaders. We reiterate the demand for the withdrawal of British forces whose presence strengthens reactionaries, commission of butchery. We congratulate Shanghai General Strike against oppression. (Signed) Wall, Secretary."

MANIFESTO OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION

In connection with the mass demonstration of Feb. 25th being held today, Feb. 25, in honor for protest of the Chinese people and the revolutionary workers of the world against imperialism and foreign intervention, the following manifesto has been issued to the people of Canton by the International Workers Delegation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON

"Having come to your city to greet you and to greet your government and your organizations, we take advantage of this opportunity to call upon you and your organizations to participate in the international demonstration against foreign intervention in your country- on Feb. 25th 1927.

At this particular moment it is British imperialism that is the most aggressive in the oppression of your people. Foreign troops in large numbers are being landed in China for the purpose of halting the victorious advance of the nationalist armies, in order to combat your Revolution and to support the reactionary Chinese militarists. We protest most energetically against this intervention and we demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from China, just as the organizations we represent have repeatedly demanded such withdrawal of all foreign imperialist forces.

But the crimes of British imperialism should not and cannot make us forget the bestialities and crimes perpetrated by the other imperialist powers.

French imperialism has always carried on a distinct policy of oppression in China. It was first to work hand in hand with British imperialism imposing upon China the unequal treaties. The French imperialists helped massacre your brothers in Shansen. They also supply the reactionary militarists of Yunnan with arms and munitions. American imperialism is the most insidious and hypocritical. It poses as the friend of the Chinese people. But in reality American imperialism is only taking a vantage of your liberation struggle to oust its British and Japanese competitors from the Pacific and to get a stronger stranglehold on your country. It is the most dangerous enemy of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people can expect from the imperialists nothing but oppression and enslavement. The only true friend and ally of the Chinese people are the revolutionary workers of all countries.

The revolutionary proletariat of the world is for the complete abolition of the shameful privileges of the imperialists in your country. It is for the complete abolition of the unequal treaties. It is for the complete and final victory of your revolution, and for the absolute defeat of all imperialisms and reactionary militarists.

In the name of the revolutionary proletariat of the world, the International Workers Delegation cries out with you:

Down with imperialism ! Let the foreign soldiers and sailors in China fraternize with Chinese people ! Down with the reactionary militarists ! Long live the National Army ! Long live the Chinese people ! Long live the national revolution ! Long live the world revolution ! The International Workers Delegation:

TOR HAIN, England;

BROWDER, America;

DORIOT, France.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO CENTRAL MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACADEMY AT WHAMPOA

On February 21st the International Workers Delegation to China and the representative of the Communist International visited the Central Military and Political Academy at Whampoa. The Delegation was present at the weekly memorial meeting dedicated to the memory of Sun Yat-sen. In the name of the International Workers Delegation, Tom Mann, the representative of the British revolutionary workers, paid tribute to the memory of Sun Yat-sen. He expressed the hope that the great revolutionary leader's doctrines and teachings will be followed faithfully by the National Revolutionary Army and by the National People's Government. He assured them of the solidarity of millions of workers in all countries in the common struggle against imperialism.

The Struggle Against Imperialism

At a special meeting called by the Central Military and Political Academy of Whampoa, were present the entire student and teaching body of the Academy. All members of the International Workers Delegation and the representative of the Communist International addressed this historical meeting. The representative from Great Britain, Tom Mann, in his address recalled the endless list of atrocities perpetrated by British imperialism in China and the many bloody pages written into history by the British colonial oppressors. The Chinese heroic

fight for liberation is only another front of the international struggle against a common enemy.—Imperialism. The peoples of India and Egypt and the other colonies on the one hand, and the British proletariat on the other, and the allies of the Chinese people. Every defeat of British imperialism in China is a victory for the British working class and for the oppressed colonial peoples. Every victory of the national revolutionary army in China brings joy and encouragement to the hearts of tens and hundreds of millions of exploited people in London, Manchester, Bombay, Calcutta, Cairo. While the British army and navy are still used to break strikes at home and to suppress revolutionary movements abroad, the Chinese revolutionary army is defending the cause of the Chinese people whose support they have.

International Fraternity

Doriot, the representative of the revolutionary working class of France, flayed the activities of French imperialism in the French colonies and in China. The revolutionary proletariat of France understand the significance of revolutionary armies of China and Russia. They will fight for the defeat of the French army and navy which are fools of reaction and oppression and for the victory of the Chinese revolutionary army which is the instrument of progress and liberation. Doriot recalls the

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INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO CENTRAL MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACADEMY AT WHAMPOA

(Continued from Page 1)

fraternization of French soldiers and sailors in Russia where they were sent to help the counter revolution. French imperialism will be defeated in China also because the French sailors and soldiers, as soon as they realise the significance of the Chinese revolution, will turn their bayonet and cannons against their imperialist misleaders. An appeal will be issued by the International Workers Delegation to foreign soldiers and sailors in China to fraternize with the national Revolutionary Army. The same experience in Russia has shown that this is not utopian. The Delegation came here to assure the Chinese people of the solidarity of the international working class. Victory for the revolutionary cause is assured.

E. Browder, speaking for the revolutionary workers of America, warned against the false friendship of America. Behind the mask of friendship is a dangerous enemy. American imperialism is careful but ruthless. Armed intervention of the United States in Central and Southern America tears down their mask of false friendship.

N. Roy greeted the army and General staff of the Chinese revolution on behalf of the General staff of the world revolution, the Communist International and in the name of hundreds of millions of the oppressed people of India who also fight British imperialism. Pointing to the two portraits, framed side by side, of Sun Yat-sen and Lenin, the speaker said that the present meeting is the realisation of the doctrines of both of these great revolutionary heroes and leaders. The speaker recalled meeting Sun Yat-sen and Lenin and related their influence upon him. Now we are guided by the teachings of these two leaders. On this occasion the speaker recalled the cardinal principles taught by Sun Yat-sen and Lenin. The curse of imperialism is that it hinders the development of all social progress. Therefore the Chinese revolution and all national revolutions fighting against imperialism are not only confined to

national boundaries but are part of the world revolution. Nationalism is revolutionary only if it opens the doors to the entire people to economic as well as to political freedom. The Chinese revolution has advanced victoriously so far only because it has been the movement of the people and for the freedom of the people. Let us never forget, not even in the midst of serious battles, the great principles for which we are fighting. Although the immediate objective of the Chinese revolution is democratic freedom, it will lead to Socialism. Sun Yat-sen saw this development clearly.

One of Sun Chuan-fang's Officers

The International Workers Delegation were then greeted by representatives of the students and officers of the Military and Political Academy. The students representative assured the delegation that the Chinese revolution will not confine itself to narrow nationalism but will link itself to the international revolutionary movement. One of the speakers, a captive officer from Sun Chuan-fang's Army, addressed the meeting and pointed out the historic significance of the meeting which symbolises the union of the international working class with the Chinese people in the fight against imperialism.

General Fong, the head of the school greeted the delegation. This day he said, will be ever memorable. The International Workers Delegation will encourage all the forces of the Chinese revolution to fight on and achieve complete victory.

Lay Wreaths

After the meeting the Delegation paid their tribute to the revolutionary heroes who lost their lives in the East River campaign. Two wreaths were laid on the graves; one by the International Workers Delegation, the other by the representative of the Communist International.

In the name of the delegation Tom Mann paid tribute and reverence to the

of the heroes. In a few touching and poignant words he pledged the Delegation and the millions of workers for whom the Delegation speaks, to work with increasing fervour for the cause these heroes died for.

Roy, on behalf of the Communist International, pledged this organization to organise and mobilise the exploited classes and the oppressed peoples of the world to avenge the death of our Chinese comrades, and to prove that they have not died in vain.

At the close of the meeting the entire audience of five thousand persons repeated the slogans of the meeting after the chairman. The slogans were the following:

1. Welcome, revolutionary comrades.
2. All the workers of the world and oppressed peoples, unite together.
3. Solidify the united front of anti-imperialism.
4. Disclose the imperialist plot to China.
5. Oppose the imperialists sending soldiers to China.
6. Oppose the slaughter policy of British imperialists.
7. Relinquish all unequal treaties.
8. The working class of the imperialist countries, rise for revolution.
9. The working class of the imperialist countries should help China by action.
10. Down with imperialism.
11. Down with militarism.
12. Long live the national revolution.
13. Long live the world revolution.
14. Long live the Kuomintang Party.
15. Long live the Comintern.

INSPECT POLICE STATIONS

Students of the Kwangtung Police Training school will be set in groups to visit the police stations and jails in the city from Monday to 4th.

WARM WELCOME TO INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION; OBJECT OF VISIT TOLD TO GATHERING OF ALL CLASSES

The International Workers Delegation to China, consisting of well-known representatives of the revolutionary labour movement in the three great imperialist countries,—England, France and the United States,—arrived at Canton on February 18th. The revolutionary labour movement of these countries are represented by Tom Mann, the honorary president of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain, Jaques Doriot, Communist Deputy in the French Chamber and known for his ruthless fight against French imperialism in Morocco, Syria and China, and Earl Browder, Executive member of the Trade Union Educational League of America, which organization has been carrying on energetic propaganda jointly with the Kuomintang organizations in the United States and Canada against imperialism and for the cause of Chinese liberation.

Object of Visit

The object and purpose of the International Workers Delegation is the following:

1. To bring greetings and the expression of sympathy and solidarity to the National Revolutionary Government of China and the Kuomintang from the international proletariat.
2. To study the situation in China and to acquaint themselves intimately with the problems, aims, aspirations and obstacles to be overcome in the great struggle of the Chinese people against world imperialism.
3. To establish contact and a lasting militant alliance between the revolutionary labour movement of the world and the Chinese revolutionary liberation movement.
4. To encourage the Chinese people in their heroic struggle and to do everything possible to render moral and material aid to the Chinese revolutionary cause.
5. To utilize all the knowledge and information gathered by the Delegation in China for the purpose of mobilising the international labour movement to come to the aid of revolutionary China by pre-

venting the imperialist powers from carrying out their predatory plans.

Call On Govt. And Party

The first visits of the International Workers Delegation on Feb. 19th were paid to the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the Kuomintang Party Committee. The Delegation were received very cordially by Mr. Chen Shu-jei, Commissioner of Civil affairs. The Delegation transmitted to Mr. Chen Shu-jei a telegram of greetings addressed by the Delegates to Marshal Chiang Kai-shih the head of the National Revolutionary Army.

In the afternoon of the same day the International Workers Delegation visited the Trade Union headquarters and the following labour organizations: the All-China Labour Federation, the Hong-Kong Strike Committee, the Canton Workers Assembly and the Hong Kong General Federation. A joint meeting of the representatives of these organizations with the Delegation took place at the headquarters and all the members of the International Workers Delegation addressed the meeting. The Chinese Labour representatives received the delegation most warmly and responded with great enthusiasm when the objects and aims of the Delegation were explained to them. Sou Sau-ching, the Chairman of the All-China Labour Federation greeted the delegation in the name of the 1,200,000 members of his organization. (A figure that is constantly increasing with the advance of the National Revolutionary Army.) He said that the visit and work of the International Workers Delegation will give new energy and courage to the Chinese masses in their struggle against imperialism and militarism. He called for World unity of the international proletariat and an alliance with the oppressed peoples of the world. With such a mighty alliance, he said, victory is ours. Nothing can stop us.

In the evening of February 19th the Delegation was present at a reception banquet organized by the

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WARM WELCOME TO INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DELEGATION; OBJECT OF VISIT TOLD TO GATHERING OF ALL CLASSES

(Continued from Page 1)

Provincial Government and the Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang. More than 500 representatives from various departments of the Government, the National Revolutionary Army, the Trade Unions, Peasant organizations, Womens and Students organizations were present. The Delegation were greeted by representatives of all organizations.

Tom Mann's Fighting Speech

Tom Mann, speaking in the name of the revolutionary proletariat of Great Britain, expressed the indignation of the British working class at the brutal and predatory conduct of British imperialism in China. More than any other power, the British imperialist pirates were filling history with many bloody pages of oppression of hundreds of millions of colonial people. China's heroic struggle against imperialism, he said, will awaken the tens and hundreds of millions in India, South Africa and Egypt. Every blow to British imperialism in China is a victory not only for the Chinese but also for the workers in London, Glasgow, Manchester. Every time the British robbers lose a so-called concession in China, the revolutionary workers of Great Britain rejoice because it means another blow to their enemy, the very same enemy. Tom Mann called upon the Chinese people to go on with the fight to a victorious finish and to drive British imperialism out of China forever.

Warns Against American Imperialism

Earl Browder, the American delegate, speaking in the name of the revolutionary workers of America and of the Trade Union Educational League, warned the Chinese people against American imperialism. Behind the mask of friendship displayed by the United States at the present moment, there is the most dangerous and cunning enemy of the Chinese people and of the Chinese Revolution. American imperialism pretends friendship for the Chinese people only because it finds it profitable at the present moment to do so. But the true face

of American imperialism was revealed only a short time ago when the United States sent its soldiers and battleships to Nicaragua and actually carried out military intervention in Central America. Beware of such false friends as America. The first chance she gets, she will do the very same thing as Great Britain and perhaps in a more dangerous fashion. Keep an eye on American imperialism while fighting the British imperialists. The speaker then pointed out the close cooperation between the Kuomintang Section in America and the Trade Union Educational League. Now more than ever, the greatest efforts will be made to mobilize the American workers to fight American imperialism and to support the Chinese people in their historic struggle of liberation.

French Imperialism

Jacques Doriot, speaking in the name of the revolutionary proletariat of France revealed the true

nature of France's policy in China. Fearing the revolutionary movement at home and the avalanche of the growing Chinese liberation movement the French imperialists are compelled to lie low for the present. It is not out of love for the Chinese people that they keep in the background of British intervention: it is only out of fear. But the true aims of French imperialist policy in China were revealed some time ago by a French journalist who wrote that the national revolutionary movement of China must be crushed, for then, the French could occupy the 3 southern provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan. Such is the appetit of French imperialism. And only two weeks ago the French press was advising British imperialism to use other methods of fighting the National Revolutionary Government of China namely by financing Chang Tso-lin and the other reactionary militarists. Doriot pointed to French imperialist policy in Syria and Morocco and to the great revolutionary effect the victorious Chinese fight against the imperialists is having on the other oppressed

peoples. The speaker assured the Chinese people of the wholehearted sympathy and solidarity of the revolutionary proletariat of France for the Chinese liberation movements, because the revolutionary working class of all countries feels that the fight is against a common enemy—imperialism. According to telegrams received from Paris by the speaker on the way to Canton, huge mass meetings of French workers adopted resolutions to fight any intervention in China, and called upon the soldiers and sailors to fraternise with the Chinese people.

The next speaker was Nath Roy, the representative of the Communist International. He greeted the National Government, the Kuomintang Party and the Peoples Revolutionary army of China on behalf of the millions of revolutionaries organized in the Communist International.

The Communist International, he said, is the only world organization which represents the interest of the oppressed classes and the oppressed peoples and therefore it is the most powerful enemy of imperialism. The visit of the International Workers Delegation to China proves that the program of the Communist International to unite the proletariat of the imperialist countries and the oppressed peoples in the colonies in the fight against imperialism is fulfilled. We are living in a period of revolution in which gigantic forces are in operation in order to end the system of exploitation and oppression and to build up a new world on the ruins of the old. These social forces are the proletariat of the advanced capitalist countries and the oppressed peoples of the colonies. The revolt of the colonial peoples, which spreads like forest-fire to all corners of the world, finds its acutest expression in China. It is in China that imperialism has suffered its greatest defeat. Therefore all the forces of imperialism are concentrated to crush the movement of national liberation in China. But

the position of the National Government which today controls half of the country, is secured by two factors. The entire Chinese people stands solidly by the Kuomintang and the National Revolutionary Government. On the other hand the working class of the world is determined to oppose all designed against the Chinese Revolution. This being the case, the victory for the Chinese Revolution, the victory which is already half won, is certain. The Communist International is determined to mobilise the proletarian forces of the entire world so that the Chinese Revolution under the leadership of the revolutionary Nationalist Party of the people will overcome every obstacle before it and proceed from victory to victory till China is completely free from imperialist domination, till the forces of native reaction and militarism are completely crushed, till the country is united under a revolutionary democratic government of the people, till a free and new China is born.

Following the speakers of the International Workers Delegation addressed were pronounced by the representative of the various trade unions, peasants, women and students organizations.